

25%. The loss of α as a result of Na poisoning is even more pronounced than the decrease in the cont. of H^+ ; the reason is that the Na^+ discharge, in the first place, the H^+ ions located at the catalytically most significant points, i.e. the most "valuable" H^+ ions. Treatment of the aluminosilicate catalyst with 1 N solns. of salts of Na, Zn, Mg, Al, Th, in the cold, for 3-5 days, followed by washing, drying and heating, gave the following α : 11, 22, 22, 44, 45% (in vol. phase of the fraction b. $< 150^\circ$, from a butylbenzene fraction b. 150-250 $^\circ$, at 450 $^\circ$, 30 min.), as compared with $\alpha = 45\%$ after treatment with (HCl) treatment to activation with H^+ . Consequently, trivalent cations are negative as H^+ , bivalent cations are less active, and the univalent Na^+ and K^+ are altogether inactive. At a given valence, the activity increases with decreasing ion radius (from Na to Mg). The catalytic activity of aluminosilicates is detd. in the main by the neg. elec. surface charge which also determines the ion exchangeability. Univalent cations, Na^+ and K^+ , are adsorbed on the neg. surface in numbers sufficiently large to block the surface; this does not apply to H^+ on account of its exceptionally small size and high mobility owing to which sufficiently large areas of the surface become accessible; displacement of Na^+ by trivalent cations requires only $1/3$ of the no. of ions; this leaves a major part of the surface free and explains its high catalytic activity. N. T.

BITERMAN, G.M., inzh.

Use of heat of continuous blow-out of steam boilers for heating
purposes. Energetik 9 no.5:10-11 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Steam power plants--Heating and ventilation)

KUKSIN, I.I.; BITERMAN, I.I.; YEREMIN, I.A.; ROTNITSKIY, M.L.; SIKHARULIDZE, V.G.; KARPENKO, V.M.

Continuous-action furnaces for the production of mineral wool from molten blast-furnace slag. Stroi. mat. 11 no.4:32-34
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut Teploproyekt (for Kuksin, Biterman, Yeregin, Rotnitskiy). 2. Rustavskiy zavod mineralovatykh izdeliy (for Siskharulidze). 3. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Lenina (for Karpenko).

LEONOV, B.N.; BITERMAN, I.M.; NATAPOV, I.M.

Characteristics of the tectonic development of the Olenek highland
in the Late Pre-Cambrian. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1173-1176 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18⁵)

1. Submitted February 15, 1964.

BITERMAN, I.M.; KUTEYNIKOV, Ye.S.; LEONOV, B.N.; NATAPOV, L.M.

Lower Carboniferous sediments in the Kyuyutingdinskiy trough of the
northeastern Siberian Platform. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 36 no.6:96
M-D '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Olensk Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

BITERMAN, I.M.; KUTEYNIKOV, Ye.S.; LEONOV, B.N.; NATAPOV, L.M.

New data on the lower Carboniferous deposits of the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.3:613-616
My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest. Predstavleno akademikom
A.L.Yanshinym.
(Siberian Platform—Geology, Stratigraphic)

BITERMAN, I.M.; GORSHKOVA, Ye.R.

Plication of Jurassic sediments in the eastern margin of the
Siberian Platform. Trudy VAGT no.8:77-78 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Siberian Platform--Folds (Geology))

BITH, Zoltan, okleveles villamosmernok; HUSZAR, Gyulane, okleveles villamosmernok

Electric equipment of caterpillar mining machines. Banyaterv no.14:23-
30 Ag '62.

BITICA, Dan

The subterranean dam. Constr Buc 16:3 19 D '64.

L 33485-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/ETC(f)/ERP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/RD/HH/JG/AT/WH

ACC NR: AP6012841

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/004/0749/0754

AUTHOR: Bitin'sh, A. S. ; Krylov, V. N.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Preparation of ferrites of the NiO-ZnO-Fe₂O₃ system by fusion

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 4, 1966, 749-754

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, nickel compound, zinc oxide, iron oxide, *magnetization*

ABSTRACT: A systematic study of fused ferrites in the NiO-ZnO-Fe₂O₃ system was carried out by using chemical, x-ray diffraction, microstructural, thermal, and magnetic analyses. The fusion method used for preparing the ferrites consisted in burning a mixture of iron and nickel metal powders with the zinc oxide powder in a stream of oxygen. Because of the high temperature arising in the melt, the fusion products contain magnetite. The FeO content varies from 14.65 to 31 wt. % depending upon the initial composition. It was found that sintering in oxygen of fusion products which have been ground and pressed with a plasticizer can produce dense articles with a minimum magnetite content (up to 1 wt. % FeO), the maximum temperature of sintering in oxygen being 1300C. Products made of ferrites of the NiO-ZnO-Fe₂O₃ system were shown to have a higher Curie point than products made of

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.943+549.731.1

L 33485-66

ACC NR: AP6012841

nickel-zinc ferrites obtained by decomposing a mixture of sulfates. The specific magnetization of fused ferrites, measured at room temperature, reaches values of about the same order as those of products obtained by thermal decomposition of sulfates. On the basis of the proposed mechanism of formation of fused ferrites of the $\text{NiO-ZnO-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ system, zinc oxide was shown to have a decisive influence on the magnetic content of the fused products. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 01 / SUBM DATE: 10Jun65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card

2/2 92

L 24527-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/I/EWP(t)

IJP(c) JD/HW/WB

ACC NR: AP6011018

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/003/0696/0698

AUTHOR: Bitin'shi, A. S.; Krylov, V. N.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Preparation of nickel ferrite by fusion in an ultrasonic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 3, 1966, 696-698

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, nickel compound, iron oxide, ultrasonic field, cavitation.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of an ultrasonic field on the preparation of fused ferrites of the $\text{NiO-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ system at various ratios of the initial components (carbonyl iron and nickel powder). Mixtures of the latter were burned in a stream of oxygen; ultrasound with a frequency of 23 Kc and an intensity of 2.0 W/cm^2 was applied while the mixtures were being melted. The products obtained were checked by chemical, x-ray, and microstructural analysis. Ultrasound was found to decrease the magnetite content considerably and to promote the formation of nickel ferrite. X-ray phase analysis showed the products to be solid

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.943 + 549.731.1 + 66.084

L 24527-66

ACC NR: AP6011018

solutions of nickel ferrite and magnetite with segregations of NiO in phase form. In the melt, the ultrasound gives rise to cavitation phenomena consisting of the formation of spaces filled to a greater or lesser extent with gas, and in the collapse of these spaces as a result of strong shock waves. The oxidation of ferrous oxide in the melt acted upon by ultrasound in a stream of oxygen is explained by the oxidizing effect of the ultrasonic field, an effect related to the cavitation phenomenon.. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: //07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *UUR*

BITIR, P., ing.; MURESAN, E., ing.

Studies on the dust in coal dressing equipment. Rev min 13 no.12:
555-562 D '62.

BITIR, P., ing.; MURESAN, E., ing.; MARCUTIU, I., tehn.

Fighting coal dust with pulverized water in the mines of the
Jiu Valley. Rev min 14 no. 7:303-307 JI '63.

MURESAN, E., ing.; BITIR, P., ing.; POPESCU, Al., ing.; STOICESCU, M., tehn.
~~RESEARCH PRODUCT~~

Combating coal dust formation by water injection in
the layer in the Petrila (Jiu Valley) and Anina mines.
Rev min 14 no.8:363-369 Ag '63.

BITIRE, Gh., ing.

For each meter of mining work I save explosives. Munca
sindic 6 no.6:57 Je '62.

BITIRI, Gh., ing.

Agriculturists, for more and more chemical fertilizers. Munca sindic
6 no.8:41-44 Ag '62.

1. Instructor, Sectia Economica, Consiliul Central al Sindicatelor.

BITIYEV, I.V.

MERPERT, M.P. laureat Stalinskoy premii, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
VYDRIN, P.G., inzhener, redaktor; BITIYEV, I.V., inzhener, retsenzent;
MATVYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Thread-grinding machines] Res'boshlifeval'nye stanki. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroitel'noy lit-ry, 1955. 153 p.
(Grinding and polishing) (Screw cutting machines) (MLRA 9:1)

Bitiyev, I.V.

76

AUTHOR: Merpert, M.P., and Bitiyev, I.V.

TITLE: Grinding Exact Straight-Line Helical Surfaces with Large Pitch Angles (Shlifovaniye tochnykh lineychatykh vintovykh poverkhnostey s bol'shim uglom pod'yema)

PERIODICAL: Stanki I Instrument, 1957, No. 1, pp 3-7 (U.S.S.R.).

ABSTRACT: The difficulties involved in forming steep helical surfaces are illustrated with reference to methods of cutting with single-edge form tools, grinding with a profiled disc grinding wheel on a thread grinding machine, grinding with the conical surface of a cup wheel, set at an appropriate compound angle (producing a smaller straightness error of the helical surface generating line than the disc wheel), and grinding with a suitably formed end wheel. The best approximation to the straight generating line is obtained by the end wheel but at the cost of low output. A numerical table shows that errors in the disc wheel method exceed the standards for all but single start worms. The errors are plotted in a family of curves

Card 1/3

Grinding Exact Straight-Line Helical Surfaces with Large Pitch Angles (Shlifovaniye tochnykh lineychatykh vintovykh poverkhnostey s bol'shim uglom pod'yema)

for different wheel diameters, thread profile angles and pitch angle variations between the crest and root of the thread. The disc wheel method remains the most economical. A truing fixture is illustrated and described by which the profile of the disc wheel is corrected in such a manner as to produce a straight generating line of the work-piece. The fixture is mounted between centers in place of the worm, the profile of which is traversed by the truing diamond. The design of the fixture is shown in two cases of a straight line worm profile either in the axial or in normal cross-sections.

There are 6 references, three of which are Slavic. The text contains 9 diagrams and 1 table.

Card 2/3

76

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

signature.

V. J. Bodnar

10/1/77

BITNER, M.A.; KOTOVRASOV, I.P., kand. nauk; ZEMIN, A.A., aspirant.

**Prospective development of the "Ak-su" State Farm, Doki, TSKhA
no.28:52-57 '57. (MIRA 1114)**

**1. Direktor sovkhosa "Ak-su" Terektinskogo rayona Zapadno-
Kazakhstanskoy oblasti (for Bitner).
(West Kazakhstan Province--State farms)**

BITKIN, G.V., inzh.

Combined method of performing earthwork. Transp. stroi. 14
no.8:40-42 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:1)

BITKIN, I.Ye., machinist

Automatic pressure regulation. Put' 1 put. khoz. 4 no. 12:24-
25 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Propitochnyy teskh Saratovskogo shpalopropitochnogo
savoda.

(Pumping machinery)

TYURKYAN, R.A.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.V.; TAKAYSHVILI, Z.G.; ~~RITKIN, L.N.~~

Use of colibacterin on children during their convalescence.
Wop.okh.mat.i det. 8 no.3:26-28 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deystivtel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. G.N. Speranskiy) i klinicheskoy detskoy bol'nitsy No.9
imeni Dzerzhinskogo (glavnyy vrach A.N. Kudryashova).
(ESCHERICHIA COLI); (DYSENTERY)

BITKIN, V.N.

First results of the transfer to a seven-hour workday and new wage system at the East Siberian Aerogeodetic Enterprise. Geod. 1 kart. no. 3:61-63 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Siberia, Eastern—Surveying) (Wages)

BITKINA, L.N.; FEDOSYUK, R.Ya.; LOBKO, M.A.; MIKERINA, N.Ya.; GLUKHOVTSEVA,
Z.N.; RUMANOVA, R.G.; VIL'SHANSKAYA, F.L.; MATVEYEVA, V.N.;
YAMPOL'SKAYA, V.A.; VARSHAVSKIY, E.I.

Outbreak of salmonellosis. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.2:
99-100 D '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(SALMONELLA)

ACC NR: AP7006038

SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/66/000/002/0057/0064

ZAKHVATIKHATA, K. B.; BIT'KO, P. I., Nikopol' Southern Tube Plant
(Nikopol'skiy yuzhnotrubbyy zavod)

"Ultrasonic Quality Control of Cold-Rolled Alloy and Steel Tubes With Wall Thicknesses up to 6 mm"

Sverdlovsk, Defektoskopiya, No 2, 1966, pp 57-64

Abstract: The applicability of ultrasonic methods of tube testing at the Nikopol' Yuzhnotrubbyy (NYTP) considered the possibilities of this method, the difficulties involved using ultrasonic devices, certain test results, and the experience in operating ultrasonic devices at NYTP during the last three years. All the ultrasonic devices used at NYTP are of the semi-automatic type and based on the echo method. The tubes must move back and forth through the immersion bath 6-2 mm at a time. The ultrasonic devices used differ in the design of their pickup-adjust mechanisms (with respect to the selection of specific position of the pickup with respect to the tube), the system of orientation of the tube with respect to the pickups, and the type of tube-drawing mechanism. Each type of device is designed to inspect a specific tube size. The plant employs the following four types of devices: 1) the IDTs-3M, designed to inspect tubes of 10-30 mm diameter, developed by TsNIITMASH and manufactured by the Elektrotechpribor

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.179.16

09270826

ACC NR: AP7006038

Plant in Kishinev which consists of a tube-drawing head, an immersion bath, supports, and automatic elements, all mounted on a single frame; 2) the UDT-4, designed to inspect tubes of 10-80 mm diameter, developed by VNITI; not manufactured serially, it lacks a tube-drawing mechanism but can be operated with tube-drawing mechanisms of various designs; 3) the IDTs-6, designed to inspect tubes of 25-114 mm diameter, developed by TsNIITMASH and manufactured by the Elektrotechpribor Plant, is operated together with a redesigned VSh-177 centerless grinding machine which serves as the tube-drawing mechanism; and 4) the UDT-4M, designed to inspect tubes of 4-10 mm diameter, developed by VNITI, is actually a modified version of the UDT-4 adapted to small-diameter tubes. At NYTP the ultrasonic method is used to inspect tubes measuring from 5 to 325 mm in diameter with wall thicknesses of 0.2 to 40 mm. The applicability of this method is largely dependent on the ratio of wall thickness to diameter of tube. For tubes with walls 1-6 mm thick and diameters exceeding 10 mm, the most suitable ratio of this kind at present is considered to be less than 1:5. The lower this ratio, the easier adjustment and reliability of operation and more accurate the results of the inspection. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS: 36,728]

TOPIC TAGS: quality control, ultrasonic inspection

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 29Nov65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

BITKOLOV, N.Z., inzh.

Composition of the atmosphere at the Blyava open pit. Izv.vys.
ucheb.sav.; gor.shur. no.3:75-79 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Mednogorsk—Mine ventilation)

BITKOLOV, N.Z., inzh.

~~Causes of disturbances in ventilation and prognosis of general~~
gassiness of the mine atmosphere. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur.
no.10:71-77 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine ventilation) (Mine gases)

BITKOLOV, N.Z.

Purification of exhaust fumes from diesel trucks. Zap. IGI 38
no.1:46-53 1959 (MIRA 14:3)
(Gases—Purification) (Diesel engines)

BITKOLOV, N. Z., Candidate of Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the ventilation of open-pit mines". Leningrad, 1959. 21 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im G. V. Plekhanov, Chair of Ore-Mine Ventilation and Safety Engineering), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 114)

BITKOLOV, N.Z., inzh.

Ventilation of deep open pits. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur.
no.4:37-46 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo
Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana
kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii i tekhniki bezopasnosti.
(Mine ventilation)

BITKOLOV, N.Z.

Microclimatic characteristics of the atmosphere in mines.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no. 6:13-23 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut. Kafedra rudnichnoy ventilyatsii.
(Strip mining) (Mine ventilation)

BITKOLOV, N.Z.

Safety conditions in the use of diesel equipment in mines.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor. dela no.1:86-93 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Diesel engines—Mufflers)
(Mining engineering—Safety measures)

BITKOLOV, N.Z.

Role of the wind in the natural ventilation of open-pit mines. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 5 no.3:3-10 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut, kafedra rudnichnoy ventilyatsii.
(Mine ventilation)

BITKOV, N.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIROSHNICHENKO, V.F., inzh.

Purification of exhaust fumes from diesel engines with chemical solutions. Izv. vys. uch. zav.; ger. zhur. 5 no.6:48-53 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii tekhniki bezopasnosti.
(Gases—Purification) (Diesel engines)

FATUYEV, N.G.; BITKOLOV, N.Z.

Distribution of gases in open pits. Zap. LGI 46 no.1:55-59
'62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Mine gases)

BITKOLOV, N.Z.; FATUYEV, N.G.

Using wind power to ventilate open pits. Zap. LGI 46 no.1:
60-64 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Mine ventilation)

BITKOLOV, N.Z.

Selection and principles of a method for purifying exhaust
gases of internal combustion engines. Zap. LGI 46 no. 1374-79
'62. (MIRA 1636)

(Internal combustion engine exhaust gas)

BITKOLOV, Nur Zakirzyanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKITIN, Vladimir
Sergeyevich; YAKOVENKO, A.I., gorn. inzh., retsenzent;
NUFMUKHAMEDOVA, V.F., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.
red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Ventilation of open pit mines] Provetrivanie kar'erov. Mo-
skva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1963. 251 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Mine ventilation)

BITKOLOV, N.Z.

[Ventilation of strip mines; manual for correspondence groups for raising the qualifications of supervisors and engineering and technical workers in the field of "Mine ventilation"] Provetrivanie kar'erov; uchebnoe posobie dlia zaochnykh grupp povysheniia kvalifikatsii rukovodiashchikh i inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov po spetsial'nosti "Rudnichnaia ventiliatsiia." Leningrad, Leningr. Gornyi in-t, 1964. 138 p. (MIRA 18:2)

BITKOLOV, N.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKOLICHENKO, T.F., gornyy inzh.

Using neutralizers of exhaust gas in underground operations.

Gor. zhur. no.2:68-70 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda, Leningrad.

SOV/84-58-4-28/48

AUTHORS: Kurbatskiy, N., Molchanov, V., Bitkov, P. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Laying Fire Barrier Strips by Helicopters (Prokladka protivopozharnykh zagraditel'nykh polos s vertoletov)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 31-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give first a historical sketch of attempts to lay fire barrier strips from aircraft in which they refer to USA experience. Since 1955, joint experimentation by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Forestry (TsNIILKh-Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva), the State Scientific Research Institute (GosNII) of the GVF, and the Central Aviation Base for Forest Protection has been carried on. The article discusses various methods that have been tried and the results achieved. Limited success was due to the lack of an efficient spraying device, such as a proper pump. The PS-8 pump used thus far is considered too heavy (180 kg). A photograph and a diagram accompany the text.

Card 1/1

1. Forest fires--Control systems
2. Helicopters--Performance
3. Firefighting vehicles--Equipment

BITKOV, P.I.

Our plans. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.1:41-42
Ja '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik otдела sel'skokhozyaystvennoy aviatsii
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
Grazhdanskogo voyennogo flota.
(Spraying and dusting) (Aeronautics in agriculture)

KURKIN, L., shlifoval'shchik, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSST; YEMEL'YANOVA-SHCHUKINA, K., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; POPKOV, A.; BITKOV, V.

An honorary title must be earned. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.10:17-18
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Instrumental'nyy tsekh Moskovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda imeni Likhacheva (for Kurkin). 2. Brigadir brigady kommunisticheskogo truda liteynogo tsekha no.3 Moskovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda imeni Likhacheva (for Yemel'yanova-Shchukina). 3. Master smeny kommunisticheskogo truda remontno-mekhanicheskogo tsekha Moskovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda imeni Likhacheva (for Popkov). 4. Predsedatel' zavkoma Moskovskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda imeni Likhacheva (for Bitkov).

(Moscow—Automobile industry) (Socialist competition)

ACC NR: AP6005372 (A) EWT(m)/T DJ

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0118/0118

INVENTOR: Yermakov, N. N.; Danilov, K. D.; Bitkov, V. A.; Anokhin, I. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: High-vacuum seal for a rotary shaft. Class 47, No. 177715

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 118

TOPIC TAGS: seal, vacuum seal, rotary shaft

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a high-vacuum seal of a rotary shaft containing either a stationary or rotary reservoir with a liquid sealer and a preliminary evacuation chamber. To ensure reliable sealing with a superhigh vacuum, molten metal, such as tin or indium, is used as the sealer. A piston moved by the pressure of the sealer toward the cavity closes its entry in emergencies caused by excessive pressure in the preevacuation chamber (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 fig.
[LD]

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.762.6:621.233.669-154

Card 2/2

BITKOV, V.V.

One mor hour. Zdorov'e 6 no.7:4-5 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Predsedatel' zavodskogo komiteta profsoyusa Moskovskogo avto-
mobil'nogo zavoda imeni I.A. Likhacheva.

(HOURS OF LABOR)

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH DEGREE	
BC				L-3	
Amylation of aniline in presence of mixed catalysts. E. I. Mironovskii, A. N. Petrova, and A. F. Kuznetsov, J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1933, 8, 774—779). — The velocity of amylation of NH_2Ph by EtOH or MeOH in presence of Al_2O_3 is > with $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, but the product in the latter case is free from dialkyl derivatives. NHPH_2Al is obtained in 45% yield in presence of 1 : 1 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ at 250°, and NHPH_2Al is obtained as NHPH_2Al (Al_2O_3, 30–40, Fe_2O_3, 60–70%). The ester reaction is more rapid than the former, but loss of alcohol due to side reactions is greater. R. T.					
ADD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
ECONOMIC DIVISION		ECONOMIC DIVISION		ECONOMIC DIVISION	
1000000 WIT ONLY CH		1000000 WIT ONLY CH		1000000 WIT ONLY CH	

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
CA																										11C																									
Dry culture media for color series with the BP indicator. A. Savateev, A. Litkova, and K. Ivanov (Iz Otdela Sukhikh Sred Vsesoyuznogo Inst. Epidemiologii i Mikro- biol. NKZdrava S.S.S.R.). Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol. 1941, No. 9, 10-13.—For use in diagnostic culture media a dye was synthesized, from which an indi- cator was made that could be combined with media. The dye, "water blue" (I), consists of a sulfonated diphenyl- amine blue (prepa. is described in detail). The indicator BP is a mixt. of a 2% soln. of rosolic acid (II) in 50% alc. and a 5% aq. soln. of I. The transition range of the mixt. is pH 4.0-8, deep blue (acid) to red (alk.), and intermedi- ate colors. Dry media were prepd. from fermentation hydrolyzates (III) so that a 1% aq. soln. of dry III would have a pH of 6.8-7. Carbohydrates were dissolved in the indicator soln. by taking 30 g. of a monosaccharide and 0.5 cc. of I and II, resp., in 10 cc. of water. The soln. is dried at 50-60° and mixed with 30 g. of dry III. By grading the proportion of I from 0.1 to 1 cc. a standard color series was made up. This series permitted the ob- servation of reddening in a lactose and a sucrose medium in which <i>Eberthella typhosa</i> and <i>Salmonella schalmulleri</i> were cultured, and of a <i>Escherichia coli</i> culture on sucrose medium. T. Laanes																																																			
ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
FROM SYNONYM																										FROM SYNONYM																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									

BITKOVA, A.N.

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; BITKOVA, A.N.; GOSTEV, V.S.; MEKHEDOV, L.N.

Immunochemical study of antigen complexes obtained by various methods from *Salmonella paratyphi* and *Sherrhella typhosa* cultured on various media. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.10:22-28 0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(ANTIGENS,

Salmonella paratyphi & *S. typhosa* antigens from strains cultured on various media (Rus))

(*SALMONELLA TYPHOSA*, culture, antigens from strains cultured on various media (Rus))

(*SALMONELLA PARATYPHI*, culture, same)

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and
Animals

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57650

Author : Dubrovskaya I. I., Bitkova A. N.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Destruction of the Antigenic Complexes
in the Hydrolysis of Weak Acetic Acid

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunologii, 1957,
No 7, 74-76

Abstract : It was shown that the antigenic complexes of
the coli group microbes are destroyed under the
action 0.1 n acetic acid. The remaining antigen
possessed low toxicity for mice and consisted
mainly of low-molecular substances which gave
a weak precipitate with the proper sera.

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/1 Med. Micro. Jan 59

113. COMPARATIVE IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDY ON COMPLETE ANTIGENS OF MICROBES OF THE INTESTINAL GROUP AND ON VARIANTS OBTAINED BY MEANS OF ORIENTED VARIABILITY (Russian text) - Bitkova A. N. and Semcheva N. S. Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Acad. of Med. Scis of USSR, Moscow - BIOKHIMIYA 1957, 22/3 (495-500) Tables 3 Illus. 2

A comparative immunochemical study was carried out on antigens of microbes of the intestinal group and on their variants isolated according to Boivin. The variants were obtained by cultivating intestinal bacteria in the presence of typhoid and paratyphoid bacteria killed by heat. The total nitrogen and P content of the antigenic complexes extracted from these variants are more close to the typhoid-paratyphoid cultures than to the intestinal bacteria. A chromatographic study of the carbohydrate components of the antigens of paratyphoid bacilli and of the variants revealed galactose, glucose, mannose, xylose, rhamnose and non-identified sugars. In the carbohydrate component of the intestinal bacteria antigen ribose and non-identified sugars were not found. Chromatographic analysis of the protein components did not reveal any qualitative differences.

BITKOVA, A.N.

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; BITKOVA, A.N.; GOSTEV, V.S.; MEKHEDOV, L.N.

Immunochemical examination of antigenic substances obtained by various methods from dysentery bacteria grown on a synthetic medium. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.4:126-133 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE, immunol.

antigenic substances, chem. characteristics)

(ANTIGENS,

antigenic substances of Shigella dysenteriae, chem. characteristics)

BITKOVA, A.N.

BITKOVA, A.N.; SEMCHEVA, N.S.

Comparative immunochemical study of complete antigens of Enterobacteriaceae and their variants obtained as a result of controlled variability [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.3:495-500 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Otdel biokhimii i laboratoriya izmenchivosti Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(BACTERIA,

Enterobacteriaceae, immunochem. of complete antigens & other types obtained during directed variability (Rus))

S/016/60/000/06/33/051

AUTHORS: Koptelova, Ye.I. and Bitkova, A.N.

TITLE: The Antigenic Structure of Secondary Strains of Salmonella Typhosa,
Regenerated From Filtrable Forms

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, No. 6,
p. 112

TEXT: The aim of the present work was to determine the antigenic links between an original strain of *Salmonella typhosa*, a regenerated strain from filtrable forms of the original strain, differing from the original strain in enzymatic activity and, thirdly, a strain of *Salmonella typhosa*, regenerated from the filtrable forms of the original strain, in which the original strain's biological properties were almost entirely restored. Complete antigens were prepared from the strains and subjected to fractioning. Specific sera were then obtained by immunizing rabbits with the complete antigens or fractions. Antigenic links were detected by the ring-precipitation test, Auchterlony's precipitation in jelly and Castegliani absorption. It was found that, in addition to the normal group antigens, the regenerate strains had also developed specific antigens. Apparently, incomplete restoration of the original strain's properties failed to restore the common anti-

Card 1/2

S/016/60/000/06/33/051

The Antigenic Structure of Secondary Strains of Salmonella Typhosa, Regenerated
From Filtrable Forms

genic components of the polysaccharide fraction, with the result that antigens,
specific only to the secondary regenerated strains appeared.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR
(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of
the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1959

Card 2/2

BITKOVA, A.N.; KOPELOVA, Ye.I.

Comparative immunochemical investigation of nucleoproteins isolated from regenerated filtrable forms of typhoid bacteria. Biokhimiia 25 no. 3:417-421 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Biochemical Department, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(EBERTHELLA TYPHOSA) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

KOPTELOVA, Ye.I.; BITKVA, A.N.

Antigenic structure of secondary cultures of *Salmonella typhosa*
regenerated from filterable forms. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun.
31 no.6:112 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(*SALMONELLA TYPHOSA*)

LESHCHINSKAYA, Mo.N., kand.med.nauk; BITKOVA, A.N.; MALIVANOVA, O.M.

Biological properties and biochemical features of cultures of
BCG grown in various culture media. Probl.tub. no.6:65-73
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
AMN SSSR (dir. O.V. Baroyan).
(BCG) (CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

BITKOVA, A.N.; KAGAN, G.Ya.; KOPELOVA, Ye.I.; LEVASHOV, V.S.

Properties of the chemical structure of L-forms of *Salmonella typhosa*
and their bacterial reversion forms. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
40 no. 8:96-101 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN
SSSR.

KAGAN, G.Ya.; KOPTILEVA, Ye.I.; BITKOVA, A.N.

Antigen characteristics of the L-form of *Salmonella typhosa*.
Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 55 no.1:74-77 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otdela obshchey meditsinskoy mikrobiologii (nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.D.Timakov)
Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni akademika
N.F.Gamalei (dir. - prof. O.V.Baroyan) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.D.Timakovym.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (SALMONELLA)

L 12815-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028181

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/008/0029/003128

AUTHOR: Bitkova, A. N.; Koptelova, Ye. I.; Kavtorina, R. P.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR, Moscow
(Institut epidemiologii i microbiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Chemical composition of the group A β -hemolytic streptococcus L-culture and of its reversants

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 8, 1965, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, microbiology

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine what changes occur in the chemical composition of the basic components of group A β -hemolytic streptococci during transformation to the L-form and during reversion. Analyses carried out on vacuum-dried cells showed that definite chemical changes occur in such transformations and that these changes are not completely restored during the reversion from the L-form to the initial culture. In the L-form culture there was a reduction in the amount of nitrogen- and phosphorus-containing components, of hexamines and

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.854.214.095.5.097

L 12815-66

ACC NR: AP5028181

nucleic acids^b with the RNA/DNA ratio decreasing almost half. At the same time the amount of reducing substances and ash was found to be greater than initially. The lack of complete restoration of the above-named components during reversion is apparently due to drastic alteration in cellular metabolism. Similar changes were found in the chemical composition of the antigens of the three culture forms. Paper chromatography revealed profound changes in the carbohydrate components of the L-forms with rhamnose completely absent and ribose present in very small amounts. The amounts of glucose and galactose, on the other hand, were found to be increased. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 02Jun65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

jw
Card 2/2

1. Title: Extraction of terramycin in concentrated

2. Author(s): W. J. ...

3. Date: ...

4. Abstract: ...

Page 1/2

1.1.1.1

APRIL 1964

the process was 120 hrs. the highest rate of terramycin biosynthesis took place from the 5th to the 9th day of incubation.

Card 2/2

BITKOVA, S.I.

BELYAYEVA, N.K.; BITKOVA, S.I.

Significance of ^{day} and night factory infirmaries in the treatment and prevention of hypertension. Klin. med. 32 no.10:53-57 0 '54.

(MLRA 8:1)

1. Is Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) .

(HYPERTENSION, prevention and control, in Russia)

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Cardiovascular Agents.

V-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1950, 98541

Author : Kolosov, A.V., Balyayeva, H.K., Bitkova, S.I.

Inst : -
Title : Prolonged Treatment of Patients with Hypertensive Disease
by Reserpine (Serpasil) in Polyclinic Conditions.

Orig Pub : Klinich. meditsina, 1950, 36, No 3, 58-65.

Abstract : Treatment of 180 patients with hypertensive disease by reserpine (I) was conducted in polyclinic conditions. The treatment with I was started with small doses (0.2-0.4 mg every 24 hours). With the absence of effect, the dosage of I was increased to 0.75 mg, and with a number of patients, to 1.5 mg. I has to be prescribed for a long time and without interruption, since interruption of treatment is accompanied by considerable increase of arterial pressure and worsening of general condition of the patient. Prolonged ambulatory treatment with I of 50% of

Card 1/2

- 22 -

SPERANSKIY, I.I., prof.; SUL'YE, Ye.V.; BITKOVA, S.I.

Hereditary familial data on patients with hypertension. Terap.arkh.
31 no.9:7-12 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov), Moskva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
(for Speranskiy).
(HYPERTENSION genetics)

FEDOROVA, Ye.P.; POLYANTSEVA, A.I.; RAYEVA, K.S.; BITKOVA, S.I.

Occurrence of myocardial infarct among the population of one
of the Moscow districts. Sov.med. 26 no.1:12-17 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.
(MOSCOW—HEART—INFARCTION)

BITKOWSKI, Josef (Klinika Polosniotwa i Chorob Kobiacyg. Gdansk, ul. Curie-Skłodowskiej Nr 3a.)

Mortality rates for mothers, fetuses & newborn infants in late pregnancy toxemias. Gin. polska 28 no.6:619-623 Nov-Dec 57.

1. Z I Kliniki Polosniotwa i Chorob Kobiacych A. M. w Gdanaku.
Kierownik: doc. dr S. Metler.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS, statist.

maternal, fetal & neonatal mortal. (Pol))

(INFANT MORTALITY

fetal & neonatal, in pregn. toxemias (Pol))

(MATERNAL MORTALITY

in pregn. toxemias (Pol))

BITKOWSKI, Josef

A case of Sheehan's syndrome. *Gin.polska* 31 no.1:1-7 Ja-F '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobietych A.M. w Gdańsku.

Kierownik: doc.dr S. Metler.

(PITUITARY GLAND diseases)

VILCU, N. (Braila); BITLAN, Gh. (Braila); MAZILESCU, St. (Braila)

Fighting against locusts in Rumania. Natura Biologie 14 no. 1:
36-43. Ja-F '62.

*

16(1)

AUTHORS: Bitlyan, I.F., and Gol'dberg, A.A.

SOV/43-59-13-3/16

TITLE: The Theorems of Wiman-Valiron for Entire Functions of Several Complex Variables

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1959, Nr 13 (3), pp 27-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: §1: On the base of the usual definition, the well-known theorems of Wiman on the connection between the maximal value of an analytic function and the greatest term are transferred to functions $f(z, w)$. It is stated that if the manner is not restricted in which the space is exhausted by the cylinders $|z| \leq r_1$, $|w| \leq r_2$, then the transfer can be made only under very incisive restrictions of the form of the double series (the transfer is not valid e.g. for polynomials!). In the §§ 2 and 3 it is stated that a better transfer of Wiman's results is possible if one restricts oneself to exhaustions of the type $|z| \leq Ar$, $|w| \leq Br$ and the notion of the highest term is somewhat

Card 1/2

The Theorems of Wiman-Valiron for Entire Functions of Several Complex Variables SOV/43-59-13-3/16

modified. Then the theory of Wiman-Valiron can be transferred to an extensive class of functions of two variables. 8 theorems and lemmas are given. There are 5 non-Soviet references, of which 2 are German, 2 French, and 1 Swedish.

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1957

Card 2/2

BITMAN, Jaroslav

Operational method for measuring the pouring rate in
pressure casting. Slevarenstvi 10 no.9:340-341 S '62.

1. Automobilove zavody, narodni podnik, Mlada Boleslav.

NOVODVORSKIY, Vladimir Venediktovich; BITMAN, Leonid Grigor'yevich;
MALOLETKOV, Ye.K., inzh., nauchnyy red.; VDOVENKO, Z.I., red.izd-va;
NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Horizontal and vertical conveyance of materials in housing
construction] Gorizonta'l'nyi i vertika'l'nyi transport materialov
v zhilishchnom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 144 p.

(Building materials—Transportation)

(MIRA 14:6)

BITMAN, M. I.

36440. BITMAN, M. I. I RYZHIKH, A. N. -- Epitelial'nyye khody kopchikovoy oblasti kak prichina nagnoitel'nykh protsessov. Khirurgiya, 1949, No. 11 , s. 54-61.
-- Bibliogr: 7 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

BITNER, H.

How to improve the economy of power in arc furnaces. p. 11, (GOSPODARKA
CIEPLNA. ENERGETYKA PRZEMYSLOWA, Vol. 1, No. 6, Dec. 1953, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5
May 1955, Uncl.

POLAND / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Medicinal Plants.

V-8

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80636

Author : Bitner, Jozef

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Desirability of Widely Applying Biological Methods
in the Analysis of Medicinal Herbs

Orig Pub : Przem. spozywczy, 1956, 10, No 9, 362-364

Abstract : Biological methods for determining the quality of medicinal
herbs and their preparations enable the possibility of
establishing their titer accurately in biological units and
the judgement of the suitability of the original raw
materials for prepared products without detailed chemical
analysis. These methods are found in increasingly greater
use in industrial control laboratories and are being more
often introduced in government standards.

Card 1/1

POLAND

BITNER, Jozef [present affiliation not given. Article based on author's work for dissertation in 1960-1961 at Department of Applied Pharmacy (Zaklad Farmacji Stosowanej), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Poznan under direction of Docent, Dr. R. ADAMSKI]

"Deballasting of Quinine Infusion by Brief Change of pH."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 11-12, 25 Jun 63, pp 239-241

Abstract: Preliminary report. Brief change of pH (optimum 8.0) immediately after preparation of quinine infusions precipitates tannins insoluble in 68% alcohol. The solution, after precipitate is removed by centrifugation, restored to the original pH, contains more alkaloids and is more durable to storage than solutions not so treated. This is probably due to elimination of the tannins, which decompose and gradually combine with the alkaloids to form insoluble compounds on standing in the natural pH (4.95) of the infusions. Procedure is outlined, and findings tabulated in 2 tables. 14 refs: one (1) Polish, 3 Western, and 10 German.

1/1

12

BITNER, K.

Paleobotanic research," Przegląd Geologiczny, Warszawa, No 5, May 1954, p. 197.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

BITNER, Krzysztof

The peat bog of Bagnowo. Przegl geogr 32 no.4:487-513 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Instytut Geografii PAN.
(Poland--Peat bogs)

BITNER, Kh. A.

Neobkhodimyye i doctatochnyye usloviya anamorfoziruyemykh funktsii trekh peremennykh.
M.L. Nomogr. SB (1935), 77-104.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947.
edited by Kurosh, A. G.
Markushevich, A. I.
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

BITNER, Z.F.; LAVRENT'YEV, A.F.; BELYAYEV, S.L.

Increasing the service life of spindles. Metallurg 8
no.2:33 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling mills—Design and construction)

BITNER, H.

Training in agriculture and the industrial safety and hygiene regulations.

P. 18. (OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY) (Warszawa, Poland)
Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

BITNO-SHLYAKI TO, I.M., zaslužhenny vrach RSFSR

State of the introduction of new methods of diagnosis, treatment,
and prophylaxis of the most serious diseases in the therapeutic
institutions of Pskov Province. Biul. Uch. med. sov. 3 no.3:23-27
My-Je '62. (MIRA 17:10)

BITNY-SZLACHTO, Stanislaw

Chemical Abs .
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954

(2)
/ Chloromycetin. Stanislaw Bitny-Szlachto (Akad. Med.,
Lódź, Poland). *Wiadomości Chem.* 7, 391-411(1953).
The syntheses relation between structure and antibiotic
activity and mechanism of action of chloromycetin are dis-
cussed. 34 references. Adam Sporzyński

St. Louis (Bd. of Health)

phenylthiourea (yield 58%); crystals from 40 parts of EtOH, m. 191-2°; insol. in water, Et₂O, C₆H₆, sol. in Me₂CO, slightly sol. in EtOH; *1-sulfamyl-3-phenylthiourea* (yield 75%); crystals from 13 parts of EtOH and Me₂CO; dissolves in water and Et₂O, sol. in EtOH and Me₂CO; dissolves in NaOH and HCl to form salts; *1-N-acetyl-sulfamyl-3-methylthiourea* (yield 80%); crystals from 130 parts of boiling water, m. 172-4°; insol. in cold water, Et₂O, C₆H₆, and CHCl₃, sol. in EtOH and Me₂CO; dissolves in NaOH to form a salt; *1-sulfamyl-3-methylthiourea* (yield 60%); crystals from 10 parts of 47% EtOH, m. 185-6°; sol. in EtOH, Me₂CO and in boiling water, insol. in Et₂O, CHCl₃, CCl₄; dissolves in NaOH and HCl to form salts; *1-N-acetyl-sulfamyl-3-methylthiourea* (yield 67%); crystals from 15 parts of 47% EtOH, m. 169-70°; sol. in EtOH and Me₂CO, insol. in cold water, Et₂O and CHCl₃; dissolves in NaOH to form a salt; *1-(α-formamido-p-toluenesulfonyl)-3-allylthiourea* (yield 46%); crude product, m. 131-2°; *1-(α-formamido-p-toluenesulfonyl)-3-phenylthiourea* (yield 71%); crude product, m. 148-53°. All syntheses are described in great detail. 42 references. Edward A. Ackerman.

BITNY-SZLACHTO, S.

"On the synthesis of B-lactams and penicillin," Chemical News, Poland,
No.1, January 1955, pp 1 - 64.

POLON

The synthesis of plectants and penicillin. Stambow
Mitar-dzuchto. Wapowol Chem. 2. 1-20(1953).--2
revised with 20 references. (Glen Borzavski)

BITNY-SZLACHTO, S.; SHUGAR, D.

Quantitative staining with radioactive indicators. Preparation of ^{14}C -labeled crystal violet and methyl green. Bul Ac Pol biol 7 no.8:293-297 '59. (KEAI 9:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by J.Heller.
(Stains and staining (Microscopy))
(Crystal violet) (Methyl green) (Carbon)

POLAND

DRABIKOWSKI W., BITNY-SZLACHTO S., Department of Biochemistry, NENCKI Institute of Experimental Biology at the Polish Academy of Sciences (Zaklad Biochemii, Instytut Biologii Doswiadczalnej imienia M. NENCKIEGO, PAN).

"The Action of Beta-Hydroxyethyl-2,4-Dinitrophenyl Disulphide on Sulphydryl Groups of Actinium."

Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences, Serie des Sciences Biologiques, Vol XI, No 4, 1963; pp 165-167.

Abstract [English article, Russian summary]: The beta-hydroxyethyl-2,4- dinitrophenyl disulphide (HEDD) reacts with two groups in the SH molecule of natural actinium which do not take part in the processes of polymerization and nucleotide binding. After being affected by N-ethylmaleimide (NEM) actinium does not react with HEDD. These results indicate, that HEDD reacts with the same sulphydryl groups as NEM. The total number of SH groups, determined by means of HEDD after action of EDTA on actinium or by means of thermal denaturation, amounts to 6.5-7.0 mols per 60,000 grams of G-actinium.

Twelve bibliographic references are listed: 11 Polish and 1 Russian.

1/1

BITNY-SZLACHTO, Stanislaw; KOSINSKI, Jan; NIEDZIELSKA, Maria

Determination of the SH group with the aid of 2-hydroxyethyl
2,4-dinitrophenyl disulfide. Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.5:365-371
'63.

1. Z Wojskowego Instytutu Higieny i Epidemiologii.

*

BITNYY, L.A.

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15331

Author : T. Ovechkin. L. Bitnyy

Inst : -

Title : Fertilizers and the Harvest.
(Udobreniya i urozhay).

Orig Pub : Kolkhoznoye proizv-vo, 1957, No 6, 18-20

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

40

OVECHKIN, T.V. (Borskiy rayon, Gor'kovskoy oblasti); BITNYY, L.A.,
agronom (Borskiy rayon, Gor'kovskoy oblasti)

Results of using mixed organic and mineral fertilizers on the
"Zavety V.I. Lenina" Collective Farm. Agrobiologiya no.4:91-93
Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Zavety V.I. Lenina" (for Ovechkin).
(Fertilizers and manures)